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The chapters dealing with political history are largely unilluminated or unilluminating detail, and the same is true of the chapters on the Revolt of the Netherlands and the Religious Wars in France. In view of the larger questions with which the book is primarily concerned, "politics and wars" should "have been relegated to the background" (p. 49) much more completely.

The treatment of the "Renaissance" suggests that Mr. Hulme has not yet thought the matter through. If the "deep, underlying cause of the Renaissance was the revival of the individual" (p. 61), if the "medieval and humanistic ideals are irreconcilable and mutually exclusive" (p. 88), what shall be made of this: "The essential characteristic of the Spanish genius seems to be its extreme individualism. Spain, as a whole, then, was little affected by humanism" (p. 107). Vital and essentially medieval individualism did exist. (Cf. D. Schäfer's summary, *Neuzeit*, 1907, I. 13 ff.)

The fundamental flaw in the treatment of the Reformation is the failure to recognize that both the Protestant and the Catholic Reformations were rooted in religious fervor. To say that the "deepest significance of the [Protestant] Revolution lies . . . in the profound awakening of the religious sentiment that it produced" (p. 370), is to treat cause as effect. Luther and Calvin come off rather too badly in comparison with Zwingli. The omission of a chapter on the English Revolt from Rome, which is sketched in Burr's *Outlines*, is inexcusable. The short paragraph devoted to this topic (p. 345) contains a number of extraordinary statements. The chapter on "The Pope, the Comet, and the Devil" is whimsical.

The proof-reading is not well done. "Phillippe" (p. 536), "Gerusalemene" (p. 542), "Vergillian" (p. 543), "checquered" (p. 544), "Alfarach" (p. 547), "Giovanni de Bologna" (p. 551), illustrate this criticism. Siena has dropped out of the index with odd results. The format of the book is very creditable to the publishers.

GEORGE C. SELLERY.

The English Catholic Refugees on the Continent, 1558-1795. By PETER GUILDAY, Docteur ès Sciences Morales et Historiques (Louvain), Instructor in Church History, Catholic University of America. Volume I. *The English Colleges and Convents in the Catholic Low Countries, 1558-1795.* (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1914. Pp. liv, 480.)

FROM the accession of Queen Elizabeth down to the French Revolution, numbers of Roman Catholic Englishmen lived as exiles in what were originally the Spanish Netherlands. Here they found safety from persecution; here they composed elaborate apologies of the ancient faith; here they organized many a cloister and college, and here some of the more restless spirits plotted in favor of Mary, Queen of Scots, or of this

or that Pretender. Though "the number of English exiles on the Continent never exceeded at any given time the round figure of three thousand" (p. xx), there were among the little groups into which they were divided representatives of some of the oldest families in England, including some men of light and leading, as may be seen from the statistical reports of the English spies.

In Dr. Guilday's chosen field, the history of these colleges and convents, no comprehensive work has been attempted since 1849, though there have been many detailed investigations of special points: the existing printed material which he has listed fills twenty pages. In addition, he has searched for unprinted matter in archives and libraries of England, Spain, and Rome, with good results; from Rome alone he prints twenty-two pages of new documents. In Belgium itself, and in France, however, he discovered disappointingly little, for which he blames the French Revolution (p. viii); yet he did not himself use the Belgian diocesan archives, because their contents are not yet completely classified and catalogued.

In this first volume Dr. Guilday has attempted "a general description of the religious and educational activity of the English Catholic Exiles in the Low Countries" (p. 421). He has been obliged to postpone to a second volume those aspects of his subject which are most interesting to the historian of education and to the student of intellectual development; thus he has not as yet discussed the organization and curricula of the seminaries, and the literary activity of the exiles.

After a preliminary chapter on the English foundation movement in general, the author treats the orders like the Benedictines, the Carthusians, and the Jesuits; he also deals at length with the English College at Douay. Then he considers the various orders for women, and brings to light new evidence in favor of Mary Ward, often spoken of as the founder of the "Jesuitesses", who by a Roman decision of 1909 is entitled to be called the sole and legitimate foundress of the flourishing Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary. To the animosity felt by the English secular clergy for the Society of Jesus, Dr. Guilday attributes the suppression of her work, the confiscation of her property, and her incarceration in the prisons of the Inquisition (p. 176 f.). This is however an exception to the author's rule not to discuss at any length the bitter quarrels by which the exiled groups were often torn. As the documents which describe these feuds from the standpoint of the Seculars or of the English Benedictines are far more plentiful than those which give the Jesuit side, he declines to pronounce judgment, and awaits the publication of the official history of the Jesuits in England, promised in the series which includes the well-known works of Duhr and of Fouqueray. If his attitude toward quarrels among the Catholics is most circumspect, he does not hide his opinion of the Virgin Queen. "Elizabeth was not an ordinary usurper. She was a tyrant of the worst type, without pity, the willing tool of those that hated the Church for gain's sake, and she

was not accorded the same patient courtesy the Christian world meted out to a legitimate occupant of a throne" (p. xxii).

Cardinal Gasquet has carried the story of the English monasteries down to the Dissolution in the time of Henry VIII.; Dr. Guilday has now brought the narrative to the year 1795. It remains for some future historian to continue the investigation down to the present, when so many of the old Netherlandish foundations have moved across the Channel (see the tabular view, p. 40).

The researches have been made with great care and diligence, and they open up many paths for future investigators. Though not meant for the popular reader, the present work is timely: it describes the life of English exiles in Belgium, and appears when England is harboring thousands of Belgian refugees. It is also welcome as an admirable example of a thesis for the doctorate prepared at the now desolated University of Louvain, long recognized as perhaps the foremost Roman Catholic centre in Northern Europe for the study of ecclesiastical history. There are but few other teachers of church history in the United States who are at all acquainted with European archives. Through the impulse given by recent graduates like Dr. Guilday, Louvain may help to raise professional standards in America.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL.

The Seymour Family. By A. AUDREY LOCKE. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. Pp. viii, 386.)

The Cavendish Family. By FRANCIS BICKLEY. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. Pp. vii, 326.)

The Cecil Family. By G. RAVENSCROFT DENNIS. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. Pp. vi, 327.)

The La Tremoille Family. By WINIFRED STEPHENS. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. Pp. xvi, 341.)

THESE four volumes form a part of a *Great Families* series aiming to relate the origin and achievements of leading English and Continental families. Certain common characteristics mark those which have thus far appeared. They are not mere pieces of book-making designed to lure the reader who feeds on inconsequential and scandalous gossip, but sober, painstaking narratives based on the sources as well as the secondary literature, general and special. Each, in varying degrees, contains arid stretches, pages of familiar history, military and political, in which the more prominent members of the respective families were involved, plus some inevitable small beer in the case of a few whom nothing but an hereditary name would drag from oblivion. On the other hand, not a little new matter that is vivid and significant finds a place, and the lesser folk are, as a rule, courageously dismissed with scant mention. All four authors are admirably impartial: they "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice".